

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE THE USDA FOREST SERVICE

Topic: Communication Strategy for the Alaska Roadless Rule

Introduction

The USDA Forest Service has announced it will develop a state-specific roadless rule focused on the Tongass National Forest. The rule will amend the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule which establishes prohibitions with some exceptions on road construction, road reconstruction, and timber harvest on 58.5 million acres of inventoried roadless areas on National Forest System lands. The intent of the 2001 Roadless Rule is to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System in the context of multiple-use management.

A state-specific roadless rule will determine which currently designated roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest would require a different management designation to further Alaska's economic development or other needs, while still conserving roadless areas for generations to come. The USDA Forest Service plans to finalize an Alaska roadless rule by June 2020. The rulemaking process will involve National Environmental Policy Act environmental review and disclosures, gathering public feedback, conducting public outreach, consultation with tribes and Native corporations, and cooperation with the State of Alaska.

Background

Inventoried roadless areas covered by the 2001 Roadless Rule comprise 9.2 million acres (55 percent) of the Tongass National Forest (16.8 million acres). The majority of the Tongass inventoried roadless areas (7.4 million acres) are allocated to non-development land use designations in the current forest plan. Including inventoried roadless areas, Wilderness, congressionally-designated Land Use Designation (LUD) II areas, and National Monument areas, more than 90 percent of the Tongass National Forest is currently undeveloped and unavailable for timber harvest and associated road building.

In establishing an Alaska roadless rule, the USDA Forest Service is responding to the State of Alaska's petition, submitted to the USDA by Governor Bill Walker in January 2018, requesting an exemption of the Tongass National Forest from the 2001 Roadless Rule. On June 1, 2018, the Secretary of Agriculture directed the Chief of the Forest Service to initiate a state-specific rulemaking for roadless area management direction for the Tongass National Forest on behalf of the Department.

On August 2, 2018 the State of Alaska and the USDA Forest Service signed a memorandum of understanding to document cooperation between the parties on the development of the state-specific rule. This agreement follows previous successful state-specific rulemaking in Colorado and Idaho. As a cooperating agency, the State of Alaska will convene an advisory group to inform their input as a cooperating agency in the USDA's rulemaking process. The USDA Forest Service has agreed to provide resources, including funding, to the State of Alaska to support their engagement.

Support for an Alaska roadless rule: Generally, support for a state-specific roadless rule has or is anticipated to come from the Alaska congressional delegation, extractive industry, some locally elected officials and communities, some native corporations, and some economic development organizations. In their view, the rule limits the region’s sustainable timber base, its access to minerals, its ability to develop hydroelectric facilities and other infrastructure (such as cell phone towers), and its ability to use roads to connect southeast Alaska communities.

Opposition to an Alaska roadless rule: Generally, Opposition to amending the application of the 2001 Roadless Rule has or is anticipated to come from conservation organizations, some tribes, some representatives within the tourism and recreation industry, the commercial fishing and seafood industry, some locally elected officials and communities, and commercial fishing and seafood industry organizations. In their view, reducing protections for inventoried roadless areas lead to an expansion of old growth timber harvest, impact subsistence resources, reduce protection for species and ecosystems, and harm the tourism and fishing industries in southeast Alaska. They view the states petition as “out of touch” with the views of most Alaskans and the American people.

Unknown position on an Alaska roadless rule: The position of many communities, constituency groups, and economic industry sectors is currently unknown. There is likely to be some variation of positions, ranging from support to opposition, across most sectors of the region including: communities, Alaska natives, commercial fishing and seafood industry, tourism industry, recreation interests, locally elected officials and communities, and economic development groups.

Collaborative Fatigue: Many participants and proponents of collaborative work toward the 2016 Tongass Forest Plan Amendment and Prince of Wales Landscape Analysis report they spent a lot of capital on both processes and are cautious of or opposed to a roadless rulemaking. This may provide challenges to using the State’s ability to develop a diverse advisory group and/or the Forest Service’s ability to engage participants in a robust public process during the NEPA outreach and comment periods.

Objectives

- Educate the public about specific steps required to develop Alaska Roadless Rule
- Build public support for the Alaska Roadless Rule
- Clarify the benefits of implementing the Alaska Roadless Rule
- Maintain existing relationships between the USDA Forest Service and key publics, partners, industry and Alaska tribes
- Build internal support/keep Forest Service employees informed of Roadless Rule progress

Leadership Message

In developing this new rule, the USDA Forest Service is responding to Alaska’s petition for a full exemption from the 2001 Roadless Rule. The petition was accepted by Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue in April 2018, with the decision to pursue a state-specific roadless rule. An Alaska specific roadless rule will determine which currently designated roadless areas would require a different management designation to further Alaska’s economic development or other needs, while still conserving other roadless areas for generations to come.

We will work closely with the State of Alaska, other cooperating agencies and the public to facilitate a process that allows stakeholders an opportunity to inform the development of this state rule. This agreement follows previous successful state-specific rulemaking in Colorado and Idaho.

“The state-specific roadless rule approach is an inclusive, enduring, and legally proven solution to address the roadless issues in Alaska” said Interim Forest Service Chief Vicki Christiansen.

Talking Points

Throughout our work on the Alaska Roadless Rule, the USDA Forest Service will uphold our mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Secretary Perdue is committed to ensuring prosperity for Alaskans, and a state-specific roadless rule is an important part of how we do that.

- The State of Alaska, as a cooperating agency, has a central role in the cooperative development of an Alaska state-specific rulemaking proposal.
- A state-specific rulemaking approach will maintain the broadest coalition of support for an Alaska-specific roadless rule and has the best chance of being upheld in court.
- The Alaska rulemaking is similar to the approach used successfully in Idaho and Colorado.
- USDA, working with the state, will address the longstanding needs of Alaskans and the American public to decide the roadless issue and facilitate economic development.
- An Alaska specific roadless rule will determine which currently designated roadless areas would require a different management designation to further Alaska’s economic development or other needs, while still conserving other roadless areas for generations to come. Under the current national Roadless Rule timber harvest and road construction/reconstruction are prohibited with certain exceptions. Other activities can occur consistent with Forest Plans.

We're going to put more Alaskans to work in Alaska's national forests. By working together, we can bolster the rural communities of Alaska while conserving lands that are important to all Americans.

- In Alaska, over 60 percent of the land is federally managed.
- Approximately 80 percent of the land in Southeast Alaska is managed by the Forest Service.
- An Alaska-specific roadless rule can facilitate rural prosperity and support sustainable communities in Alaska.

We are going to work hand-in-hand with the people of Alaska to make sure we get this right.

- As a cooperating agency, the State will convene an advisory group to inform their input to the Forest Service. USDA will assist in the funding for this cooperative effort.
- USDA will analyze and decide which roadless areas should be reclassified to allow for development currently prohibited, and which lands should continue to be afforded roadless area management.

Working *with* the people of Alaska means being accountable *to* the people of Alaska – we're going to keep you posted every step of the way as we develop this rule.

- USDA is committed to a transparent analysis and rule-making process with input from all interested parties.
- The State of Alaska is a cooperating agency and will convene an advisory group to inform the State's input during the USDA Forest Service rulemaking on a state-specific roadless rule.
- The USDA Forest Service will consult with tribes and Alaska native corporations. Additionally, tribes have been invited to be cooperating agencies.
- The environmental review process will allow input from all stakeholders including citizens, municipal governments, tribal governments and Alaska Native Corporations.

The state-specific roadless rule-making in Alaska increases the chances to withstand litigation.

- Legal precedent supports a state-specific approach.
- USDA has litigated both approaches to modifying the application of the 2001 Roadless Rule – a state-specific rule and a Tongass exemption.
- USDA was not successful in legally defending a Tongass exemption.
- USDA successfully defended the state-specific roadless rules in Colorado and Idaho in the Ninth and D.C. Circuits.

We are committing the resources, funding and support of the administration to make this happen as expeditiously as possible.

- USDA plans to complete the rule-making process within 2 years.
- A dedicated Alaska Roadless Team has been formed to ensure we meet this deadline. The team is currently working on a detailed timeline of milestones.

- We are committed to ensuring appropriate multiple use management on the national forests in Alaska. Our intent is to use a cooperative environmental analysis process to develop a balance of lands available to be managed for recreation, timber, and other multiple use resources.

Questions and Answers

When and where was the Roadless Rule in effect in Alaska?

The Roadless Rule was adopted in January 2001, but due to litigation did not become effective and operational until April 2003. After three months of being in effect on the Chugach and Tongass National Forests, the Roadless Rule was again judicially enjoined on a nationwide basis and was not operational for the next three years. In September 2006, the Roadless Rule was judicially reinstated and became operational on the Chugach National Forest, but the Tongass National Forest remained exempt from the Rule because USDA had issued a temporary rule in 2003 exempting the Tongass National Forest from the Roadless Rule while it examined whether a state-wide exemption was appropriate. In 2011, the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska set aside the 2003 Tongass Exemption and reinstated the Roadless Rule (with special instructions) on the Tongass National Forest. The District Court's ruling was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Supreme Court declined further review.

Why is USDA's Forest Service beginning to work on an Alaska Roadless Rule now?

The State of Alaska submitted a petition for rulemaking to the Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue. The Secretary and Alaska Governor Walker have reached agreement to cooperatively undertake a state-specific roadless rule to address roadless management and access concerns on the national forests in Alaska. The USDA Forest Service is in the process of convening the resources and personnel to move forward in support of this agreement.

What are the next steps the Forest Service will be taking?

The Secretary directed the USDA Forest Service to begin working with State of Alaska representatives to develop an Alaska state-specific roadless rule under the Administrative Procedures Act.

A state-specific roadless rule will determine appropriate management direction for roadless areas within the State of Alaska, including appropriate exceptions to address essential infrastructure, timber, energy, mining, access, and transportation systems necessary to further Alaska's economic development interests, while at the same time conserving roadless areas in Alaska for future generations.

Under the current national Roadless Rule timber harvest and road construction/reconstruction are prohibited with certain exceptions. Other activities can occur consistent with Forest Plans.

How will the State of Alaska be involved?

The State of Alaska will work closely with USDA Forest Service. The State will establish an advisory group reporting to the Governor concerning options for roadless management that will inform the State's input to the USDA Forest Service during the rulemaking. The rulemaking will be analyzed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act.

What is the timeframe for completion of the Alaska Roadless Rule?

- *Late August, 2018*—begin a scoping period on the proposed rulemaking.
- *July 2019*—publish a draft environmental impact statement (EIS), start a comment period on the draft.
- *April 2020*—publish a final EIS.
- *June 1, 2020*—publish a final Alaska Roadless Rule

What is happening next?

- The Forest Service will issue a Notice of Intent (NOI) announcing public engagement to inform the rulemaking.
- As this is finalized, details will be released over coming weeks.

Why is the USDA Forest Service initiating a rulemaking process now to establish a roadless rule specifically for the Tongass National Forest?

At the direction of Secretary Sonny Perdue, the USDA Forest Service is responding to the State of Alaska’s petition (January 2018) for a full exemption of the Tongass National Forest from the 2001 Roadless Rule. The decision to pursue an Alaska Roadless Rule seeks to address concerns raised over roadless area management and access. A state-specific roadless rule will determine appropriate management direction for roadless areas within the State of Alaska, including appropriate exceptions to address essential infrastructure, timber, energy, mining, access, and transportation systems necessary to further Alaska’s economic development interests, while at the same time conserving roadless areas in Alaska for future generations to come.

What are the next steps the USDA Forest Service will be taking?

The USDA Forest Service will conduct a public rulemaking process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In late August 2018, the Forest Service anticipates issuing a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register to initiate the rulemaking process. The NOI will open a scoping and public comment period. As part of the scoping period, the USDA Forest Service will host community meetings to provide information and answer questions about the rulemaking process. Public comments received during the scoping period will help inform the USDA Forest Service on the development of a range of alternatives to be analyzed in the Alaska roadless rule Environmental Impact Statement.

How will the USDA Forest Service and the State of Alaska work together?

The USDA Forest Service and the State are committed to working cooperatively to resolve conflicts over roadless area management through increased communication, sharing of information, participation, cooperation, and coordination in implementing their respective missions as part of the rulemaking process. On August 2, 2018 the State and the USDA Forest Service signed a memorandum of understanding to establish the State as a cooperating agency and document cooperation between the parties on the development of the state-specific rule.

How will the State of Alaska be involved in the rulemaking process?

The State of Alaska is a cooperating agency and will work closely with USDA Forest Service during all phases of the rulemaking process. The State will establish an advisory group that will report to the Governor and inform the State's input to the USDA Forest Service during the rulemaking process. The State's input will be analyzed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Additionally, as a cooperating agency the State will also be involved in the NEPA Interdisciplinary teams (IDT).

Is the State of Alaska the only cooperating agency?

The USDA Forest Service has also invited tribes to engage as cooperating agencies.

How many public meetings will there be? When? Where?

Please see the schedule for public involvement here

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/roadmain/roadless/alaskaroadlessrule>

How can I provide input if I'm not able to attend a public meeting?

Comments may be submitted electronically at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54511>. In addition, written comments can be submitted via hard-copy mail to:

Alaska Roadless Rule,
USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Ecosystem Planning and Budget Staff,
P.O. Box 21628,
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1628.

All comments, including names and addresses, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying.

Where can I find maps and information?

Maps and other information will be posted online at

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/roadmain/roadless/alaskaroadlessrule>

Is the rulemaking process focused only on opening roadless areas for road building and timber harvest?

No. It is about opening opportunities to support rural communities on the Tongass National Forest. A state-specific rule would replace the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule which was adopted in January 2001 to protect the social and ecological values and characteristics of inventoried roadless areas by prohibiting, with some exceptions, road construction, road reconstruction, and timber harvest on inventoried roadless areas on National Forest System lands nationwide. A state-specific roadless rule will determine appropriate management direction for roadless areas within the State of Alaska, including appropriate exceptions to address essential infrastructure, timber, energy, mining, access, and transportation systems necessary to further Alaska's economic development interests, while at the same time conserving roadless areas in Alaska for future generations.

Will the Alaska Roadless Rule increase the amount of logging on the Tongass National Forest?

No. The Alaska Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not authorize any timber projects. Any timber projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan and be analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Will the Alaska Roadless Rule authorize projects that could harm Alexander Archipelago Wolf populations?

No. The Alaska Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan and its impacts analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Will the Alaska Roadless Rule authorize projects which would affect the deer population?

No. The Alaska Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan and its impacts analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Does this mean the Forest Service will be building more roads?

No. The Alaska Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan and its impacts analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

How will the Alaska Roadless Rule affect the implementation of the Tongass Land Management Plan and the transition from primarily old-growth harvest to a young growth timber program?

The Alaska Roadless Rule will not make any changes to the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan or projects currently being implemented or proposed to implement the transition to a primarily young-growth timber program. Following a final decision on a state-specific roadless rule, the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan could be amended or revised to reflect any management designations established by the state-specific rule.

What are the expected economic benefits of the Alaska Roadless Rule?

During the rulemaking process, the Forest Service will analyze and present the social and economic impacts of all proposed alternatives, including a no-action alternative. The range of alternatives will address how different management designations could facilitate rural prosperity and support sustainable communities and economies in southeast Alaska.

Are activities such as mining, cell tower construction, hydropower and geothermal power, transmission line, and infrastructure development prohibited under the 2001 Roadless Rule? If not, then why are they being discussed during the state-specific rulemaking process?

The 2001 Roadless Rule does not prohibit these activities. Under the current policy, most projects within inventoried roadless areas must be submitted to the Chief of the Forest Service for review and approval. In the Tongass National Forest, more than 57 projects have been approved. Some stakeholders with an interest in roadless areas, such as utility companies, mining interests, and local communities have raised concerns about how the 2001 Roadless Rule affects permits, contracts and other special uses involving access, road construction, and road maintenance in inventoried roadless areas. These issues are likely to remain part of the conversation.

Will important fish and wildlife habitat be protected?

The Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not supersede other laws, including the Tongass Timber Reform Act, which provide specific protections for fish and wildlife habitat. Also, a state-specific rule will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan standards for fish and wildlife habitat and its impacts analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The USDA Forest Service will uphold our mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

How will the Alaska Roadless Rule affect subsistence resources?

The Roadless rulemaking process would determine which currently designated roadless areas would have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not supersede other laws, including the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) rural subsistence preference. Also, a state-specific rule will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan and its impacts on subsistence resources analyzed through a separate process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The USDA Forest Service will uphold our mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

With most logs from Tongass timber sales being exported, what are the economic benefits to the timber industry from a roadless rule revision? How many jobs will be added in that sector and what will the economic contribution of the wages be to the region?

We must first go through the public process to determine what alternatives will be considered before we know what possible economic benefits might be.

Is the state-specific roadless rulemaking connected to congressional action?

No. The USDA Forest Service rulemaking is administrative, and separate from any action Congress may take.

The Forest Service has issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) initiating a public rulemaking process in response to a petition filed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act to develop a state-specific roadless rule focused on the Tongass National Forest.

A state-specific roadless rule will determine appropriate management direction for roadless areas within the State of Alaska, including appropriate exceptions to address essential infrastructure, timber, energy, mining, access, and transportation systems necessary to further Alaska's economic development interests, while at the same time conserving roadless areas in Alaska for future generations.

The NOI will open a 45-day scoping and public comment period. As part of the scoping period, the USDA Forest Service will host community meetings to provide information and answer questions about the rulemaking process. Public comments received during the scoping period will help inform the USDA Forest Service's development of a range of alternatives to be analyzed during the rulemaking process.

How does the Secretary of Agriculture's decision to pursue an Alaska Roadless Rule affect the actions, outlined in a 2013 USDA memorandum, to catalyze a transition from a Tongass timber sale program based on old growth to one based primarily on youth growth harvest?

The USDA Forest Service is conducting a public rulemaking process under the Administrative Procedures Act and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to develop an Alaska Roadless Rule that will determine which currently designated roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest require a different management designation to further Alaska's economic development or other needs, while still conserving roadless areas for future generations. This decision is separate from the implementation of the 2016 Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan, which was developed in response to the 2013 memorandum from the USDA Secretary of Agriculture as well as other public input and the recommendations of the Tongass Advisory Committee.

How will the Alaska Roadless Rule affect the implementation of the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan and the transition from primarily old-growth harvest to a young growth timber program?

The Alaska Roadless Rule will not make any changes to the 2016 Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan or projects currently being implemented or proposed to fulfill the transition to a primarily young-growth timber program. Following a final decision on a state-specific roadless rule, the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan could be amended or revised to reflect any management designations established by the Alaska Roadless Rule.

Rough Timeline

Internal scoping (August 2018)

1. ID preliminary issues and resources to be analyzed in EIS
2. ID stakeholders and develop public participation plan
3. ID cooperating agencies

Public scoping (NOI) (August 24, 2018)

1. Public scoping notice and project details posted for public review
2. 45-day public scoping period including public meetings
3. Written comments accepted from the public on issues and resources that should be considered in the EIS
4. Comms products: talking points, press release, FAQs, media interviews, schedule, website, SOPA/CARA info, media monitoring, social media monitoring, weekly briefing for staff, response to state A/O, using story map/planning interface for comments, opportunity for public input and schedule

Develop draft EIS

1. Draft EIS developed to analyze impacts
2. Required consultation initiated (Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act)

Public Comment

1. Draft EIS posted for public review (July 2019)
2. 30-day (minimum) public comment period which may include public meetings
3. Written comments accepted from the public on EIS content

Develop final EIS

1. Complete required consultations
2. Address public comments received and revise EIS as appropriate



Final EIS and ROD Issued (April 2020)

1. Required consultations completed
2. Final EIS developed
3. Determination made to prepare a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI) if EIS supports the finding that the action will not have a significant effect on the human environment

Publish Final Alaska Roadless Rule (June 2020)



SAMPLE Action Plan Timeline

Target Date	Activity/Action	Audience	Responsible
One Day Before Announcement	Notify delegation via email (EXTERNAL) 1500 EDT	Sens Murkowski and Sullivan/Rep. Young	Larry Chambers
Day of Announcement	Notify state reps via email (EXTERNAL) 0900 AKDT	State Reps, as necessary at regional office discretion	Laurie Cooper
Day of Announcement	Announcement of XXXXXXXX (EXTERNAL) 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT	Public/Interest Groups/Tribes/Stakeholder Groups	All
Day of Announcement	News Release announcing XXXXX, public meetings and how people can participate and give feedback. NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RELEASE (EXTERNAL) 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT	Public/Interest Groups/Tribes/Stakeholder Groups	Dru Fenster
Day of Announcement	Regional Forester email to all employees (INTERNAL) 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT	R10 employees	Kaari Carpenter/David Schmid
Day of Announcement	Interviews with key public radio/print media after news release. LIST MEDIA SCHEDULE, WHO WILL INTERVIEW (EXTERNAL) 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT – Through the day	Public/Interest Groups/Tribes/Stakeholder Groups	Dru Fenster/Brady Smith/Larry Chambers/Chris French/Dave Schmid
Day of Announcement	Social media posts information on public comment/ public meetings 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT	Public/Interest Groups/Tribes/Stakeholder Groups	Aleksey Minchenkov/Regional social media manager
Day of Announcement	Update project web page with information, maps, links to comment information, schedule 1000 AKDT/1400 EDT	Public/Interest Groups/Tribes/Stakeholder Groups	Aleksey Minchenkov/TJ Holley or Web Team
Day After Announcement	News clips shared with AKRR Team	AK RR Core and Extended Teams	Comms Team

Targeted Audiences

1. Print/Web Media

- a. Anchorage Daily News
- b. Juneau Empire
- c. Ketchikan Daily News
- d. KINYradio.com
- e. KTOO
- f. Petersburg Pilot
- g. Capital City Weekly

2. Radio Media

- a. Alaska Public Media (NPR/PBS) – KCAW, KTOO, KFSK, KRBD
- b. KINY Radio

3. Statewide Television Media

- a. KTVA 11 (CBS)
- b. KTUU 2 (NBC)
- c. KYUR 13 (ABC)
- d. KTBY 4 (FOX)
- e. KAKM 7 (PBS)

4. U.S. Congressional Delegation

- a. Senator Murkowski
- b. Senator Sullivan
- c. Representative Young

5. Alaska State Legislators (Southeast Alaska)

- a. Senator Dennis Egan
- b. Senator Bert Stedman
- c. Representative Louise Stutes
- d. Representative Sam Kito III
- e. Representative Justin Parish
- f. Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins
- g. Representative Daniel Ortiz

6. Conservation / Sportsmen

- a. Alaska Rainforest Defenders
- b. Alaska Wilderness League
- c. Alaska Wildlife Alliance
- d. Cascadia Wildlands
- e. Center for Biological Diversity
- f. Conservation Northwest
- g. Defenders of Wildlife
- h. Earthjustice

- i. Environment America
- j. Geos Institute
- k. Izaak Walton League
- l. League of Conservation Voters
- m. National Audubon Society/Audubon Alaska
- n. National Wildlife Federation
- o. Natural Resource Defense Council
- p. Salmon State (Stand for Salmon)
- q. Sierra Club
- r. Sitka Conservation Society
- s. Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
- t. Stand for Salmon
- u. Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Partnership
- v. The Lands Council
- w. The Nature Conservancy
- x. The Wilderness Society
- y. Trout Unlimited

7. Business and Industry

- a. Adventure Travel Trade Association
- b. Alaska Chamber of Commerce
- c. Coeur Alaska - Kensington Mine
- d. Hecla Mining Company - Greens Creek Mine
- e. Alaska Forest Association
- f. Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association
- g. Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Land Office
- h. Alaska Miners Association
- i. Alaska Professional Hunters Association
- j. Alaska Travel Industry Association
- k. Alaska Trollers Association
- l. Chamber of Commerce (all communities)
- m. Community CVBs
- n. Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce
- o. Prince of Wales Community Advisory Council
- p. Wrangell Chamber of Commerce
- q. Petersburg Economic Development Council
- r. Sitka Economic Development Association
- s. Juneau Chamber of Commerce
- t. Juneau Economic Development Council
- u. Outfitter and Guides (ALL)
- v. Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER)
- w. Pacific Seafood Processors Association
- x. Purse Seine Vessel Owners' Association
- y. Resource Development Council
- z. Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association
- aa. Southeast Conference

- bb. United Fishermen of Alaska
- cc. United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association
- dd. Visitor Products Cluster Working Group

8. Community Organizations

- a. Alaska Municipal League
- b. City Councils
- c. POW
- d. Landscape Assessment Team

9. Alaska Native Tribes and Corporations

- a. Tongass Tribes
 - i. Angoon Community Association
 - ii. Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
 - iii. Chilkat Indian Village
 - iv. Chilkoot Indian Association
 - v. Craig Tribal Association
 - vi. Douglas Indian Association
 - vii. Hoonah Indian Association
 - viii. Hydaburg Cooperative Association
 - ix. Organized Village of Kake
 - x. Organized Village of Kasaan
 - xi. Ketchikan Indian Community
 - xii. Klawock Cooperative Association
 - xiii. Metlakatla Indian Community
 - xiv. Petersburg Indian Association
 - xv. Organized Village of Saxman
 - xvi. Sitka Tribe of Alaska
 - xvii. Skagway Traditional Council
 - xviii. Wrangell Cooperative Association
 - xix. Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
- b. Tongass Corporations
 - i. Cape Fox Corporation
 - ii. Goldbelt, Inc.
 - iii. Haida Corporation
 - iv. Huna Totem Corporation
 - v. Kake Tribal Corporation
 - vi. Kasilco, Inc.
 - vii. Klawock Heenya Corporation
 - viii. Klukwan, Inc.
 - ix. Kootznoowoo, Inc.
 - x. Sealaska Corporation
 - xi. Shaan-Seet, Inc.
 - xii. Shee Atika, Inc.
 - xiii. Yak-Tak Twaan, Inc.
- c. Chugach Tribes

- i. Chenega Bay IRA Council
- ii. Chickaloon Village
- iii. Native Village of Eklutna
- iv. Native Village of Eyak
- v. Kenaitze Indian Tribe
- vi. Knik Tribal Council
- vii. Nanwalek IRA Council
- viii. Ninilchik Traditional Council
- ix. Port Graham Village Council
- x. Village of Salamatoff
- xi. Seldovia Village Tribe
- xii. Native Village of Tatitlek
- xiii. Native Village of Tyonek
- xiv. Chugach Corporations
- xv. Chugach Alaska Corporation
- xvi. Chenega Corporation
- xvii. English Bay Corporation
- xviii. Eyak Corporation
- xix. Port Graham Corporation
- xx. Tatitlek Corporation
- xxi. Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)
- xxii. Chickaloon-Moose Creek Native Association
- xxiii. Eklutna, Inc.
- xxiv. Knikatu, Inc.
- xxv. Ninilchik Native Association, Inc.
- xxvi. Salamatof Native Association, Inc.
- xxvii. Seldovia Native Association
- xxviii. Tyonek Native Corporation

10. Government Agencies

- a. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- b. National Park Service
- c. Bureau of Land Management
- d. NOAA/NMFS
- e. US EPA R10 Alaska Operations Office
- f. State of Alaska (Department of Natural Resources) – Peter Boyer, ANILCA & NEPA
- g. State of Alaska (Fish & Game)
- h. State of Alaska (Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development)
- i. State of Alaska (Department of Transportation)

11. Quasi-government entities (All Hands-All Lands group members)

- a. Alaska Mental Health Lands Trust
- b. University of Alaska